# The True Mortherner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

### NEWS CONDENSED.

Telegraphic Summary.

# **75,000 LIVES LOST.**

Awful Work of the Javanese Volcanie Eruption-The Most Horrible Catas-

trophe of the Century. The great volcanic eruption in Java and the adjacent islands overtops in horror all the other calamittes of this calamitons year, and in its extent is unquestionably one of the most majestic as well as terrible manifestations of Nature known in modern times. London dis-patches of the 30th ult. give the following addi-tional details of the awful horror: Further particulars of the great volcanic eruption in Java which have just reached here from Batavia show that the disaster was even more widesproad and disastrous than was revorted. At noon Sunday the cruptions and shocks were supposed to have reached their height, but late in the atternoon and in the evening the violence of the disturbreached their height, but late in the atternoon and in the evening the violence of the disturbance suddenly increased, and the island seemed to be about to be completely buried u fire and sulphurous ashes. At the same time enormous waves began to dash with great force upon the shores, coming in some places far up into the interior, and great chasms opened in the earth and threatened to upon it a large proportion. shores, coming in some places far up into the interior, and great chasms opened in the earth and threatened to ingulf a large proportion of the people and buildings. About midnight the most frightful scene of all took place. Suddenly enormous luminous clouds formed over the Kandang range of mountains which skirt the southeast of the island. This cloud gradually increased in size until it formed a canopy of lurid red and whitish gray over a wide extent of territory. During this time the cruptions increased, and streams of lava poured-incessantly down the sides of the mountains into the valleys, sweeping everything before them. Here and there a stream of lava would enter an arm of the sea or come in contact with the water of a river. Then the incandescent lava would suddenly produce boiling heat and rapid vaporization, but the superfi-fal consolidation that almost instantly ensued would prevent any further contact with the water. The fissures that opened in this, their crust, as it solidified on the stream of lava, emitted torrents of vapor extending high in the air and making a tremenextending high in the air and making a tren dous seething sound, as if a thousand locomo-tives were simultaneously letting of steam. One of the most singular freaks of the erupon was the carrying in the midst of the molti-lava of a bed of solid ice of enormous size en lava of a bed of solid ice of enormous sing It was carried along by the current and landed on the extremity of point St. Nicholas, at the northeast corner of the island. The bed of ice was surrounded by a thick envelop of sand and scorie, which are non-conductors of heat. It is supposed this ice had formed the crust of some subterranean lake.

About 2 o'clock on Monday morning the great cloud suddenly broke info small sections and vanished. At the same time frightful.

and vanished. At the same time frightful rumblings were heard, and the columns of fire and smoke over the southeast corner of the island ceased to ascend, while the craters in other parts of Java seemed to open their fiery throats still wider to let outs he greatest quan-tity of lava rocks number and ashes yet vomited tity of lava, rocks, pumice and ashes yet vomited tity of lava, rocks, pumilee and ashes yet vomited forth. The hissing of the sea became so loud as to be almost deafening. The waves rushed up on the shore to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an enormous tract of land had disappeared, covering an extent of territory about lifty miles square. This section of the island was not so densely populated as the other portlons, and the loss of life was comparatively small, although it must have aggregated fully 15,000 souls. The must have aggregated fully 15,000 souls. The entire Kandang range of mountains, extending along the coast in a semi-circle for about sixtyfive miles, had gone out of sight. The waters of Welcome bay, the Sunda straits, and Pepper bay, on the east end of the Indian ocean, on the south, had rushed in and formed a sea of turbu-lent waters. The debris of the submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither on the water—the only sign lefs that there had once been inhabited land there. The town of Tancrang, within twenty-five miles of the city of Batavia, was swept away by a lava streak, and fully half of the population, mostly, Javanese, numbering about 1,800, per-ished. At Speelwyk, near Point Salcis, the redhot rocks set fire to houses and swept away all the thickly-settled portion of the town. The river Jacatra, at the banks of which Batavia is situated, was so completely dammed by lava and debris that its course was changed. Figel-linking, was almost totally destroyed, and a large number of lives were lost there. The island of Onius, five miles off the mouth of the Targerang river, and twenty miles east of Batavia was completely anyudated. Contave tavia, was completely inundated. Costaye, Claps and Tronwers islands, off the portion of Java which disappeared, are cut of sight, and not a vestige of them is left. The aggregate loss of life must be fully 75,000, but the number of those who perished can never, of course, be securitable known.

accurately known. A LONDON dispatch of the 31st ult. says that after the sudden subsidence of the disturbance in the kingdom of Bantam, on Monday, the eruptions seemed to lose their force for a time, and the people of Batavia experienced been passed. The quieter conditions continued until about 10 o'clock, when the craters once more began to send up great masses of destructive matter, although without the force of the former actions. The cruptions seemed to be more violent at night than during the day. By 11 o'clock the l'apandaying, which is 7,034 feet high, was in a very active state of paroxysmal cruption. It was accompanied by detonations said to have been heard many miles away in Sumatra. matra. Three distinct columns of flame were seen to rise from the mountain to a vast height, and its whole surface soon appeared as if covered with fiery lava streams, which spread to great distances on all sides. Stones fell for miles around, and the black fragmentary matter carried into the air caused total davkness. A whirlwind accompanied this cruption, by which house-roofs, trees and men and horses were carried into the air. The quantity of ashes ejected was such as to cover the ground and roofs of houses at Denamo to the depth of several inches. Off Point Casy the floating pumice on the sea formed a layer two feet thick, through which vessels forced their way with great difficulty. The rise of vapor produced the great difficulty. The rise of vapor produced the appearance of a column several thousand feet high, based on the edge of the crater. It appeared from a distance to consist of a mass of innumerable globular clouds of extreme whiteness, resembling vast balls of cotton rolling one over the other as they ascended, impelled by the presence of fresh supplies incessantly urget upward by the continuel explosion. At a great height the column dilated horizontally, and spread into a dark and turbid circular cloud shaped like an immense unbrella. Forked lightning of great vividness and beauty continually darted from different parts of the clouds. Suddenly the scene was changed. The mountain was split into seven parts without a moment's warning, and where Papandaring had st od alone there were now seven distinct jetks looming up to a great. seven distinct jetks looming up to a great-height. In the seams opened could be seen great balls of molten mat-ter. From the fissures poured clouds of steam, and the black ejected lapillo flowed in steady streams and ran slowly down the mountain sides, forming beds 200 or 300 feet in extent. Exhibitions of carbonic-acid gas were so abundant that birds and animals in large numbers were killed by it, and a few human beings lost their lives in the same way. This proved to be the turning point in the eruption, for the great fissures opened seemed to act as safety valves through which the streams of lava gently flowed down into the valleys. The volcanic fires, though still burning at last advices, had lest most of their fierceness, and the steam generated found vent without being forced through the comparative narrow mouths of the old craters. One of the queer in steady streams and ran slowly down the row mouths of the old craters. One of the queer incidents was the sudden rising during Tuesday forence of fourteen new velcanic mountains in the strait of Sunda, forming a complete chain in almost a straight line between Point St. Nicholas on the Javanese coast, and Hoga Point, on the coast of Sumatra, almost on the coast of Sumatra, almost on the of what had been the Merak and Mid-Islands, which sank into the sea on day. The scene on the island of Java when the sun dawned yesterday morning was beyond description. The worst horrors seem to have so far surpassed all comprehension that the citizens of Java and surrounding islands are dazed by the magnitude of their misfortunes and are helpless in the face of the most terrible calsmity known to history. The number of the dead seems to be even greater than was at first reported. Indeed, many in Batavia think that the victims will number nearly 100,000. The the victims will number nearly 100,000. The extent of the horror will never be fully known.

## EASTERN.

& Co.'s saw-mill at Williamsport, Pa , quickly | route trial was secured. spread, and, entering the lumber-yards, destroyed about 30,000,000 feet of lumber, besides several dwellings and barns. The total

loss will reach \$500 000

of farmers in the vicinity of Patchougue,

The steamer Riverdale, with 100 passengers on board, left her dock in New York for Haverstraw. When off Fourteenth street her boiler exploded, and she soon capsized. Several persons lost their lives, and some twenty were injured, a few of them dangerously.

Old Bill Tovee, a character well known in New York sporting circles, is dead. Tovee attended every prize fight in this country up to a few years ago. He was 82 years of age.

The buckwheat and corn crops in the section about Erie, Pa, have been killed by

The Franklin Paper Mills at Fairview, near Erie, Pa., was burned, causing a loss of \$35,000.

While an excursion train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, near Scranton, Pa., a boy named John Kerrigan was put off for having no ticket. He fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

Crops in Eastern New England are burning up with long-continued drought, and farmers are feeding their cows on win-

#### WESTERN.

A farm-hand near Shelbyville, Ind. has found a giant. It differs from the Cardiff exhibit in that it is a skeleton instead of a single stone. The skeleton was found in a sitting posture six feet below the earth's surface. The gentleman who formerly sat in the bones which remain, if he existed at all, was nine feet high and weighed half a

At Elgin, Ill., Edward F. Joslyn, son of Col. Ed S. Joslyn, a well-known lawyer, fatally that a young woman named Etta Buckingham, in her room at the Notting House, and then, placing the revolver at his own head, killed himself. It was a case of insane jealousy.

An officer of the coast survey at San Francisco reports earth quake waves a foot in height simultaneously with the terrible destruction in Java.

Fire destroyed the houses and machinery of the Spring Lake Pce Company, near, Vincennes, Ind., valued at \$45,000.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern railway has been declared, payable Sept. 17.

The saw and planing mills of the A. Eldred Manufacturing Company, together with 1,000,000 feet of lumber, burned at Fort Howard, Wis. The loss is \$200,000 and the insurance \$61,000.

Owing to interference by the Kansas and Missouri authorities the prize-fight between Slade and Mitchell has been declared off, and the stakes withdrawn,

Maj. Wasson, the embezzling army Paymaster, now serving out his time, has been detailed to superintend the work of building a road between Leavenworth and the Kansas penitentiary. He asks to be allowed to wear overalls instead of convict

### SOUTHERN.

Henry Jones, colored, was executed for murder at Raleigh, N. C.

At Colquitt, Ga., a negro who had attempted to assault a white lady was killed by a mob, his body being riddled with bul-

Groese & Co.'s bank and Hugo & Schmetzer's wholesale grocery house at San Antonio, Texas, were burned, resulting in a

Ex-Gov. Pease, of Texas, is dead. He emigrated from Connecticut in 1835, served two terms as Governor before the war, and was appointed Provisional Governor by Gen. Sheridan, He was Collector at Galveston

Citizens of El Paso, Texas, desiring to secure the presence and see the sluggingmatch of Messrs Sinde and Mitchell, have raised \$100 and sent a committee to invite sturdily. the pugilists to fight their battle at Paso del Norte, Mexico, a convenient resort near

Considerable excitement has been caused in political circles at Baltimore by the Grand Jury finding true bills of indictment against Thomas W. Campbell, Charles B. Stingluff, Samuel Hannah, Bart F. Smith, J. Frank Morrison and Samuel W. Register, members of the late Board of Fre Commissioners of that city, for malfeasance in office and defrauding the City Govern-

The New Orleans Grand Jury suggests to the health authorities that a crematory be established in which to burn the bodies of persons who die of contagious

A negro murderer named Esan Smith, who 'was sentenced to death in 1875, escaped and remained at large until recently, has just explated his crime on the gallows at St. Joseph, La.

# WASHINGTON.

The last of the reports of the Land Offices for the fiscal year have been received at Washington. Over 19,000,000 acres of the public domain were disposed of. 8,000,000 being taken under the homestead

The report of the Hill Commission is foreshadowed in the Washington dis. press of Russia at Copenhagen. The propatches. The architect is found guiltless of the charges brought against bim by Mr. Murch, of Maine. The office of the Supervising Architect is severely dealt with, and legislation is demanded that shall render reckless expenditure and corruption less easy. Mr. Murch, the complainant, is con- all persons condemned to death by martial

demned in bitter language. There are now 48,049 postoffices in the United States, of which number 1,176 are Presidential offices and 6,273 money-order offices. Since the year 1876 the number of to be exhumed. The object is to compare

Plans have been completed at Wash- traits of him. ington for a silver vault for the New Orleans mint with a storage capacity of \$20,000,000.

It is rumored that in the investigation which is to be made shortly in the interest of the Government there will be some startling and sensational develop-A fire which started in Finley, Young | ments as to how the verdict in the star-

## POLITICAL.

the first of the series of joint debates between Gov. Sherman and L G. Kinne, his Democratic rival. Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate, was on the ground, but did

not take part in the discussio Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, is represented as highly indignant at the fight made by the brewers of St. Louis against the Downing Temperance law, and predicts that the saloon-keepers will find they have made a disastrous mistake. He says he has under consideration the calling of an extra session of the Legislature to strengthen the Downing measure, which only strikes at Sunday sales of liquor.

The State Democratic Convention of Nebraska, which met at Omaha, was presided over by Judge Kinney, of Otoe county. Ex-Judge James W. Savage was nominated for Justice of the State Supreme Court, and James W. Woodworth, of Douglas, Dr. E. R. Daniels, of Madison County, and Dr. G. W. Johnson, of Fillmore, were nominated for Regents of the State University. The Committee on Platform, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Chairman, reaffirmed the platform of last year as to National politics and incorporated several new planks, the whole being adopted without dis-

sent. The most important planks are these; 1. The Government of the United States has no constitutional or other right to impose taxes on the people except with the intent and result of getting money into the public treasury with which to pay the debts and provide for the nmon defense and general welfare of the United States, and all tariff taxes called protective, laid with far different intent and result, ought to be utterly abolished.

2. That "protection," so-called, derives no part of its impulse or maintenance from reason ing or common sense, but is wholly a scheme of a few selfish men for their own aggrandizement at the expense of the masses of the people, and, like the late River and Harbor bill vetoed by President Arthur, the worse a protective tariff bill the more likely it is to be enacted, because the log-rolling for it is the fiercer and more shameless.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Pennsylvania House the other evening, a Democrat named Mackin offered a resolution that all the members of the Legislature resign, and the Speaker declared

A dispatch from Panama reports that over 10,000 workmen are employed on the isthmus canal, most of whom are from Jamaica. All but two contractors have begun operations, and there is a prospect of completing the cut in five years.

The coast of Newfoundland has been swept by a disastrous gale. The tempest struck the American fleet of fishermen on the Grand Banks just at a time when hundreds of dories were out overhauling trawls. Scores of these boats were overturned, and about eighty fishermen found watery graves. The storm also wrought dire results along the Nova Scotian coast. Ten schooners were driven ashore, some of which were completely wrecked, while, inland, structares were moved from their foundations or blown away by the hurricane.

Bradstreet's agency reports 126 failures in the United States, the smallest number for any like period since Oct. 14 last. This number is twenty-six less than for the week ending Aug. 24, but sixteen more than in the corresponding period in 1882.

A family of assisted emigrants, who bad been shipped from Ireland to Canada, made their appearance at Castle Garden, New York, and demanded relief. The Secretary of the State Board of Charities placed them on a steamer for Londonderry.

## FOREIGN.

Terrible popular persecutions of the Jews are constantly reported from Russia and Hungary. In the recent riots at Ekaterinosiav, Russia, twenty-eight lives were lost and 346 houses torn down. At Egerszeg, Hungary, a riot lasted three days. Twenty soldiers were killed by the rioters, who resisted the troops with muskets and fought

At a meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin, Parnell stated that most of the English members of the House of Commous concede that home rule is neces-

Bulgaria has been informed by Rus. sia that Russia will stay in Bulgaria two years longer. Opposition to this argument will be regarded as "rebellion against Rus-

A treaty between France and Anam has been signed. It gives France a protectorate over Tonquin and Anam, and the latter country is to withdraw all its forces from Tonquin, the garrisons there to be placed on a peace footing. France agees to make trading safe by expelling the "black flags" from Tonquin.

Richard O'Shaugnessy, Home-Rule member for Limerick, has resigned his seat to take an office from the English Government.

The crops in France are so poor that heavy imports of cereal will be necessary. Bismarck's organ at Berlin continues to print articles calculated to stir up the betterest of resentment in France.

The Spanish Cabinet approved the visit of the King to Germany, and Alfonso started on his journey on the 1st inst.

The Kings of Denmark and Greece last week received the Emperor and Emcession to the Royal Palace was a pompous affair, and awaiting the imperial visitors were the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, and a brilliant court.

In order to suppress Jew-baiting, the Hungarian Prime Minister has decided that law shall be executed within three hours.

A London dispatch says the vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon has signified his willingness to allow the remains of Shakspeare postoffices has been increased 40 per cent. | the skull of the poet with the bust and per-

Dispatches from Batavia report that fears of further exuption in the Island of fears of further esuption in the Island of Java within the immediate future have subsided, and all the efforts of the Government and the people are concentrated on the work of burying the dead and preserving the health of the living. All along the shores from Point Lampon to the River Paquaise on the Northern coast, and from the River Tjemanderie to Tsipankok, on the southern coast, there are found corpses thickly strewn. In the forests of the interior from the River Tjiedom to the The campaign in Iowa was formally corpses thickly strewn. In the forests of Hog cholera is decimating the pens opened at Independence on the 29th ult. by the interior from the River Tjiedom to the

River Tjietarrum, dead bedies are lying at short intervals apart, in some instances partially buried in the sulphurous white mud or the hardened lava that flowed from the eruptive craters. large forces of men are busy at work in all directions digging out bodies from beneath the beds of lava and rocks. The Captain of a steamer which was in the Straits of Sunda during the eruptions reports that sahes fell on the deck of his vessel to the depth of eighteen inches. He passed masses of floating pumice-stone seven feet

### LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Congressman Carlisle, of Kentucky, thinks Randall has no chance for the Speakership, and regards his own election as a foregone conclusion.

Judge Hoadly, the Democratic candidate fer Governor of Ohio, is suffering from nervous prostration. He left the other day for Philadelphia to consult his old physician.

M. E. Cutts, Representative in Congress for the Sixth District of Iowa, died at Oskaloosa, his home.

At the Iowa State Fair, the record showed that there had been 6,132 entries made, which is 1,000 more than last year, the greatest fair in the history of the society.

Near Frankfort, D. T., the boiler attached to some farm machinery exploded, killing four men and seriously wounding five others. The body of one of the victims was blown 130 yards and broken into frag-

By the failure of an air brake, passenger trains collided at Golchester, on the Vermont Central road, thirteen trainmen receiving severe injuries.

The cattle diseases known as bloody urine has appeared on a farm near Newburg, N. Y., and is fatal in every instance. Though common in Europe, these are the first cases known in America.

What is thought to have been an incendiary fire broke out at New Haven, Ct. The loss aggregated \$100,000, of which threefourths was sustained by Charles E. Brown,

The Quidneck Company held a meeting at Providence, R. I. at which Stephen Harris was elected President. Mr. Harris then repaired to th officee of the company and demanded possession of Ex-Gov. William Sprague, but the latter said he would kill Harris if he attempted to take possession, and also informed him there were men at the mili who would quickly take his life.

There is bad blood between colored people and the whites of Marshall Texas. Some shots have been exchanged. Great excitement prevails, and threats are freely

A Montreal dispatch says the steamship Ludwig is sixty days out from Antwerp, and the owners have abandoned all hope of her safety. There were seventy persons on board twenty-four of whom were pas-

Mary Anderson has scored a brilliant triumph in London. She made her debut in Henry Irving's Lyceum Theater, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience, in the character of Parthenia, and her reception amounted to a genuine ovation. The young actress was repeatedly called before the curtain.

The foot-and-mouth disease is increasing alarmingly among the cattle in England Cetewayo has appealed to the English

for protection in Zululand, as a state of anarchy prevails.

has been closed by Baron von Manteuffel, the German commander. Irishmen in London have subscribed

money to pay an eminent solicitor to defend O Donnell, Carey's slayer. Two men named Casey and Kelly

have been arrested in Glasgow for attempting to destroy property with dynamite last The military has suppressed fresh disorders in Hungary growing out of riots against the Jews at Rala. A mob of 200

peasants, who invaded Krapina to attack the Jews, was fired upon and one man killed and several wounded. The official report shows there have been 27,318 deaths from cholera in Egypt since the outbreak of the epidemic. There

have been 140 deaths among the British

## THE MARKET.

troops stationed in Egypt.

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FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Java and Adjacent Islands Desolated by a Volcanic Outbreak.

Showers of Hot Rocks and Ashes Turned the Day Into Night.

Streams of Lava and Sulphuric Mud Swept Away the Surrounding Villages,

While the Earth Yawned and Caught the Fleeing Peasants in Deadly Embrace.

[Cable Dispatch from London.]

The latest advices from Batavia, the capital of Java, show that the volcan'e eruptions in that island are much more serious than at first indicated. The disturbances began on the island of Krakatea, in the strait of Sunda, about fifteen miles off the coast of Java. The deep rumblings were distinctly audible at Surakerta and Batavia, about forty-five and twenty-two miles off, respectively. Little alarm was felt at first, but within a few hours showers of stones began to fall at Jokjokerta Surabava and Zerant. All through the night showers of red-hot rocks and ashes fell, making com-plete darkness in all these towns: In Bata-via there was an occasional fall, and it was difficult to keep the street lights burning in the European part. By the next morning all communication with Anjer was cut off, all the bridges having been destroyed by the descending rocks and ashes, and the road rendered impassible.

The first eruptions were on Saturday night. On Sunday morning the disturb-ances had extended beneath the waters of the strait, and they were soon boiling and hissing violently, while great waves dashed upon the Java near shores, and the tem perature of the sea went up nearly 20 de grees. Even as far away from the original point of disturbance as Madura the furious waves were lashed into mountains of foam as they came rolling in. The threatening rumblings gradually become more and more distinct, and by and by the Malia Meru, the largest of the volcanoes of Java, was belching forth flames at a very aiarming rate. This eruption soon spread to the Gunung Guntur, the crater of which is the largest in the world, being nearly four miles in diameter, the Gunung Guntur and many other minor mountains, until more than a third of the forty-five craters of Java were either in active operation or seriously threatening it.

Just before dark a great luminous cloud formed over the Ganung Guntur, and the crater of that volcano began to vomit up enormous streams of white, acid, sulphurous mud, beside small quantities of lava. There were rapid successive explosions, followed by tremendous showers of cinders and enormous fragments, which were hurled high into the air and scattered in all directions, to fall after the force was spent upon the valleys below, carrying death and destruction. With these terrible eruptions came sympathetic demonstrations from the sea. The overhanging clouds were so surcharged with electricity that at one time over fifteen huge waterspouts were seen. Men, women, and children rushed in terror from their tottering dwelling-places, filling houses fell, and were buried beneath the great masses of huge rocks and mud, which were piled up where a few hours before all had been peace, happiness and fancied se-curity. The Gunung Tengger has not had an eruption before since the year 18 m, when an extent of land seventeen miles long and seven broad was completely covered with the white sulphurous mud so peculiar to the

from Tengger's crater with terrine force. The French Literary Club at Metz and after going hundreds of feet into the air would fall back with a whirr, perhaps crashing through the thatched roof of some Chinese fisherman's hut, or crush beneath mud and lava were not so frequent as in the lowest portions of the island, but were still

> soon in one great blaze of flame. The red het vomi.ing from the craters had set the trees on fire, and as the g.ants of the woods fell one after another like so many sheave of wheat before a gale, the scene was one of awful grandeur. As the cruptions increased in frequency and violence the disturbance of the water surrounding the barren coast became more and more violent. Here the waves rushed with terrific force up the steep, rocky incline, breaking upon the overhanging crags and receding rapidly leaving a lava new cooled just at the moment when it was about to fallover a prec pice and there remaining, quickly hardened by contact with the waters and forming a dist net strata of black and bright, ed, purple, and brown lava, all thrown bout in the most e centric manner, while uge peaks of basalt rose at frequent inervals. Then the waves came shore, suddenly enguling a hamlet of tabermen's rude houses, and, turning suddenly back, swept away almost every estige of what had a moment before been scene of bustling activity, where family feer family had been rushing around in he vain endeavor to save their effects and get away with their lives from the awful mbination of elements threatening them. What a few hours before were fertile valleys, covered with flourishing plantations of office, rice, sugar, indigo, or tobacco, the staples of the bland, were soon but mud, stone and lava-covered fields of destruction and ruin. Probably not a single crop of lays will be saved. At the entrance to latavia was a large group of houses exchinamen. This portion of the c.ty was cutirely swept away, and of the 25,000 Chinese who lived on the swampy plain, it is hardly probable that more than 5,000 managed to save their lives. They stuck to their homes till the waves that washed

hem away came, fearing the torrents of he rame and lava of the interior more than he torrent of water from the exterior. The population of Europeans and Amerians in Istavia suffered a loss of perhaps so souls out of the 3,500 whites living here. Many of the bayaars in the higher portions of the city were demolished, and it is impossible to make any estimate of the great pecuniary los. The Exchange and the Military Hospital suffered great dam-age at Anjer. The European and American quarter was first overwhelmed by rocks, mud, and lava from the craters, and then the waters came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving nothing to mark the site, and causing the loss of somewhere in the neighborhood of 20,000 lives of the inhabitants, and those who had tried to find a retuge there. Bantam, once a prosperous and flourishing native city, but practically abandoned many years ago, was entirely covered several times by the waters, and there must have been from 1,200 to 1,500 people drowned. The island of Scrang; just off the coast was completely inundated, and not a soul remains to tell the tale of disaster and death. At Cheribon there was no great flood of waters, but the loss of life and property by the failing of rocks and the flow of lava nfust have been very considerable. Burten-

zorg suffered very seriously, as did Samarang. Johjokurta, Shrakerta and Suraboya, while the meager reports from the lesser towns indicate that their loss was great in reportion. The Thousand Temples, at Branibaram, were very much damaged, and some of them totally destroyed. Some of the towers of the noted Temple of Bozabrodo were crushed by huge falling rocks. While there can be no accurate estimate formed at present of the loss of life, it must be apparent when it is considered that the island has a population of over 17,000,000 people, that the death list will foot far up into the thousands. At the last advices the cruptions were still continuing, although their violence had abated somewhat, and it is feared that the end of the disaster will show it to have been one of the most frightful ever known in the history of volcanic cruptions.

The Island of Java, the "American Encyclopedia" tells us is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. It is the most important colonial possession of the Netherlands in the East Indies, and the most fertile and prosperous tropical island on the earth. The inhabitants are almost entirely occupied in agriculture, coffee being the chief product. The length of the island is 666 miles, its breadth varying frem fitty-five to 136 miles. The population in 1872 was 17,298,200, being 337 persons to the square mile. Of these, 28,926 were Europeans, 185,758 Chinese, and 22,652 Arabs and other foreign Orientals, Batavia, the chief city and metropolis of the island, has a population of 100,000. It has a stadt house, exchange, hospital, numerous churches, a morgue, a gymnasium, several Chinese temples, a botanical garden and street railways. The harbor forms an open but small roadstead of great beauty, and may be entered by the largest vessels. Batavia is the areat commercial emporium of the Malay Archipelago and absorbs by far the greatest part of the trade of Java and Madura. The exports consist mostly of coffee, sugar, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tea, rice, rattans and arrack.

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The geological formation of the Island of Java is highly volcanic. A range of mountains runs from one of the islands to the other, with peaks ranging in height from 4,050 to 12,000 feet. Among these peaks are thirty-cight volcanos, some of which are in constant activity. The most remarkable of these is in the Tonger mountains, in the east part of the island. The crater is more than 1,000 feet below the highest point of the mountain. It is said to be the largest crater in the world. A volcano in this range threw out in a single night, in 1772, ashee and scorise in the world. A volcano in this range threw out in a single night, in 1772, ashes and scorize spreading over an area of seven miles radius a layer fitty feet thick, destroying forty villages and 3,000 lives. A few miles northeast of this, on the 8th of July, 1822, a volcano destroyed everything within a radius of twenty miles. Five days later a second eruption followed, and the total loss of life in both was 20,000 persons. In 1843, Mount Gunter flung forth ashes and sand to the extent of 30,000,000 of tons. In 1867, an earthquake caused the death of over a thousand people in the town of Jokjokurta alone. sand people in the town of Jokjokurta alone. In 1878, there were sixteen different earthquakes on the island, and in each of the succeeding years there were several shocks.

### MARINE CASUALTIES.

The Loss of Life Larger in 1883 than in 1882, and Accidents Fewer.

[Washington Telegram.]

The Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, the total number of accidents resulting in loss of life was thirty-four, of which twelve were from ex plosions, five from fire, eleven from col listons, and six from snags, wrecks and sinking. The total lives lost by accidents from various causes during the year were 284, of which sixty-nine were from the explosion or accidental escape of steam, eightytwo from collisions, forty-five from fires, fifty from wrecks or founder, thirty-tree from accidental drowning, and five from other causes. As compared with the previous tiscal year the number of accidents to steamers was less, while the loss of the air with their shrieks of horror. Hun-life was greater, as the following tables will dreds were unable to get out before the

Total number of accidents to steamers resulting in loss in 1852, 41g in 1883, 34; de-

Total number of lives lost in 1882, 205; in 1883, 284; increase, 79.

The main increase occurred in accidents caused by collisions, forty-eight lives being lost in excess of the number lost in 1882. next greatest was in loss by suipwreck, being The peak of Gunung Tengger is 6,000 feet high, and the monument of flame on top of this made a scence of very impressive grandeur. Every moment a huge bowlder, at a red or white heat, would be huried from Tengger's crater with terring force. Scioto and John Lomas, which occurred on the Ohio river near a place called Mingo Junction July 4, resulting in a loss of fifty-eight lives. A sad reflection in connection with the loss of life on the Scioto is the peasant. Pissure after fissue appeared in the sides of the mountains, and here and there in the valleys there came a great there in the valleys there came a great seamer, where most of the passengers were, was only submerged to the depth of which not exceeding two and a half feet, while the harricane deck was from four to five test above the water's edge. The great loss incurred must therefore be attributed quite destructive.

Much of the northern portion of the island, to the fright and panic natural to such acwhich was covered with traces of forest, was cidents, causing the passengers to throw themselves overboard.

## CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

Clerks May Be Invited to Give Political Contributions, but Not

Compel.ed.

Dorman B. Eaton, President of the Civil-Service Commission, was asked if he regarded the circular of Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, calling on the Federal office-holders of that commonwealth for contributions to the campaign fund as a violation of the Civil-Service law, "I do not think," he said, "that it is within my province to render an interpretation of the

What is your opinion?" "Well, to vio ate the civil-service clause prohibiting political assessments, a personal appeal must be made, and the amount desired mentioned. You will observe that Mr. Cooper does neither. There is a wide difference between his circular and others of seeming like character that have been issued, especially the one sent out by Jay Hubben ast year. It is simply an invitation to contribute, and is in no sense an assess-ment. The circular avoids a violation of the law by its phraseology and manner of distribution.

"Isn't the result the same?" "No, sir, as the fear of punishment for refusal to contribute has been removed. Mr. Eaton then denied the report that he had said that none of the vacancies in the departments above \$100 clerkships could be filled except by promotion. "The question," he said, "will be decided when the President returns. I can see no reason why a clerkship of the \$1,200, \$1,400, or \$1,000 class should not be filled under the law by appointment direct as well as one of the lower grades. The law makes no distinction.

## FASHIONS IN DRESS.

HAT, gloves and stockings should match. Peaken brocades are becoming more and

Fans are covered with the dress material Bonners and hats are as varied as the nost capricious can wish

HIGH sleeves and short shoulders are indispensible for a perfect nt. BLEACHED, colored and plain silk girdles will be largely worn on white dresses. Among sash-ribbons, which are revived,

are brocades representing peacock feathers.

BRIGHT-GREEN parrots of dazzling bue are

placed upon imported bonnets of crims n-plush.